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DETACHED ANECDOTES.

CUSTOMS CHANGED.

SIR,

THE following literal transcript of an order from Henry the VIII. signed by his own hand, for the use of the Lady Lucye, one of the maids of honour in his court, which seems to be for one day's consumpt of that Lady, I think will amuse many of your female readers. Great indeed must be the reformation in point of manners, since the time of the Lady Lucye, if the temperament of the mind depend in the smallest manner, on the quantity and quality of the aliment used for the sustenance of the Body. Even in point of expenses all the elegant habiliments of one of our fair Country women, joined to the cost of the most dainty repasts, and comprehending every species of luxurious refinement in which they at present indulge themselves, would not amount to half the value of the Lady Lucye's bill of fare.

ORDER OF HENRY VIII.

"We wol and commaunde you, to allow dailly from hensforth, unto our Right Dere and Wellbilovede the Lady Lucye, into her Chambre, the Dyiet and feire hereafter ensuying. Furst, every moyrnng at Breakfast oon Chyne of Beyfe at our Kechyene oon Cheyte loff and oon manechet at our panatrye Barr, and a galone of ale at our Buttrye barr. Item, at dyner a pese of beyfe, a stroke of Roste, and a reward at our sede Kechyne, a cast of chete bread at our panatrye barr, and a galone of ale at our buttrye barr. Item, at afternoon a maunchet at our panatrye barr, and halfe a galone of ale at our Buttrye barr. Item, at Supper a messe of Porage, a pese of Mutton, and a rewarde at our saide Kechyne, a cast of cheyte at our panatrye, and a Galone of ale at our Buttrye brede. Item, at after Supper a Chete loff, and a maunchet at our panatrye barr, a Galone of ale at our buttrye barr, and half a galone of Wine at our seller barr. Item, every morning at our Woode yard four tall Shyd and two fagots. Item, at our chaundrye barr in winter every night oon prekett and four syses of waxe, with eight Candells white lights, and oon torch. Item, at our Picherhouse Wokely six white Cuppes. Item, at every time of our remooving oon hoole Carte for the Carriage of her stuff, and these our lettres shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf at all tymes hereafter.

Giuen under ouer signet at our manour of Esthamsteide XVIth day of July XIIIjth yere of our reigne. *To the Lord Steward of our Household, the treasurer Comptroller, Cofferer, Clerks of Grene Clothe, Clerks of our Kechyne, and to all our hed Officers of our sed household, and to every of theym.*

ARBUTHNOT.

This Physician, when a young man, attempted to settle at Dorchester, a county town in the west of England, remarkable for its healthy situation, salubrious air, and interesting environs; circumstances desirable to a traveller or an inhabitant, but not productive to a physician.

On quitting Dorsetshire, a friend met him galloping to London, and asked him whether he was going? "To leave your confounded place," replied the physician, "for I can neither live nor die there."

THE TRIUMPH OF TALENT.

Beauzet was elected a member of the French Academy, in the early part of the 18th. century, at a period when the meetings of that society were crowded with unbelievers; yet Beauzet was firmy convinced of the truth of the Christian religion, and able to defend what he believed.

At the time it was the occasion of some surprise, that those who influenced that body, did not choose a genius of their own cast. "I consider myself as highly honoured," said Beauzet at his first introduction, "by being admitted into this illustrious assembly; but, gentlemen, may I be permitted to ask, how it has happened that your choice fell upon me, who, on certain subjects differ so widely with you; if I mistake not," continued Beauzet, casting his eyes around him, "at the

moment I speak, I am the only person who acknowledge the existence of a God."

"We are not surprized at your question," replied D' Alembert, "but you possess qualifications of which we stand in need, we wanted a skilful grammarian and etymologist, and knowing you to be a good sort of a man, notwithstanding your weakness on certain points, we elected you, because, in fact, there was no philosopher able to supply your place."

Such was the triumph of virtuous talent over profane prejudice, and fanatic scepticism.

CAROLAN.

This celebrated composer and musician once challenged a brother professor of considerable eminence to a trial of skill, who immediately played the fifth concerto of Vivaldo. "I cannot excel it," exclaimed the generous bard, "but I can play it as well myself." This he actually did at the moment, without losing a single note, and without having recourse to any score, which it was impossible for a man born blind to make any use of.

A GOOD GOVERNOR.

In the beginning of the present century, George Lewis, Margrave of Bareith, finding his exchequer empty, and a long catalogue of debts, particularly four hundred and sixty thousand florins due to the late king of Prussia; was advised by his ministers to impose new taxes on his subjects. The Margrave rejected this advice with honest indignation, and determining to rely on prudent economy, rather than on the patience and generosity of his people, he dismissed a useless and expensive train of servants and horses, appointed a regency, and retired to Geneva: having liquidated his debts he returned, and enjoyed the public love, in sober splendour and magnificent hospitality.

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF SOMNILOQUISM.

The countess De Laval, a french lady of quality, at an early period of her life, had been in the habit of speaking in her sleep, and was frequently observed on those occasions to utter an incoherent gibberish, which no one could understand. But, on a certain occasion, being confined to her chamber by illness, a woman of Brittany was employed to wait on her as a nurse; the moment this attendant heard the sick lady pouring out, according to custom, these strange nocturnal effusions, she pronounced them to be the uncouth language used in that province, which is as different from the pure Parisian, as the Cornish, from the conversation of a polite circle in London; it ought to be observed that the countess was a native of Brittany but had quitted it when very young. In that province, or in a person who spoke their dialect, the circumstance here recorded would not have been extraordinary; but Madam De Laval, when awake, could not speak or even pronounce that jargon, nor understand it when spoken by another."

HENRY IV. OF FRANCE.

Alphonso D'Ornano was a Hugonot of considerable repute in the reign of Henry IV. of France, by whom he was prevailed upon to quit the reformed religion, and his acquiescence rewarded with a Marshall's staff. By seducing so eminent a sectary, the Monarch hoped to countenance his own change, to which he had consented from genuine patriotism, and a conviction that it was the only means of restoring tranquillity to his distracted people. "You have damned your soul for the salvation of your country," were the strong words of a sensible sectary of that distracted period.

There is strong proof that Henry's alteration of religion did not arise from any consciousness of the truth of its tenets, or the divine origin of its tradition. "Which of the two religions do you think the best?" said the king, in a confidential moment, to his military convert. "The Protestant, undoubtedly," replied the veteran, "in which opinion I have the honour to coincide with your majesty." "How is that D' Ornano," said the prince, with a cheek flushed by irritation, and somewhat raising his voice; "after what has so lately passed, can you be serious in asserting, that I think the religious faith of the Hugonots the best?" "Certainly, my liege, or you would never have bribed me so handsomely to quit it." Corrected and perplexed by this short but unanswerable logic, Henry paused for a moment, and turned the conversation to another subject.